JEWELS IN JUNK DNA

Using cross-species sequence comparisons to gain insights into the functions of gene deserts.

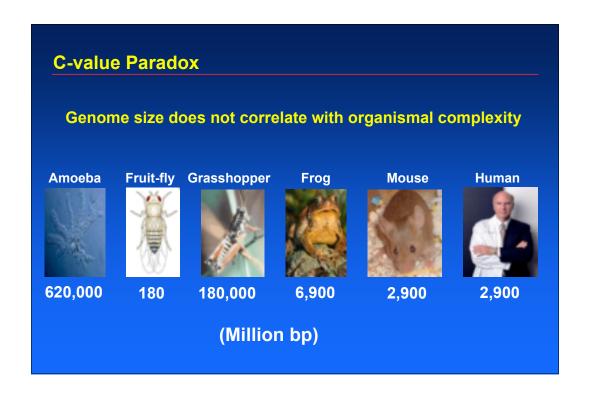
•Marcelo A. Nobrega - manobrega@lbl.gov

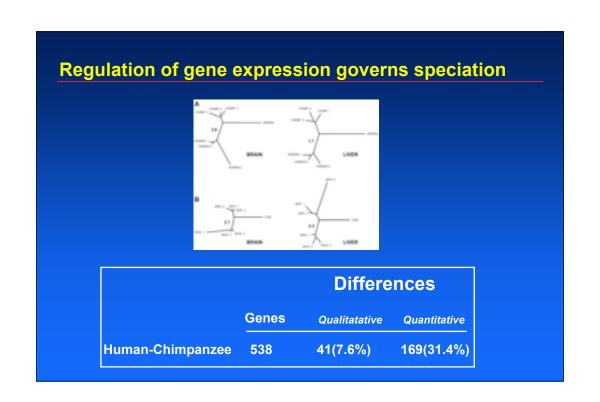
•Ivan V. Ovcharenko - ivovcharenko@lbl.gov

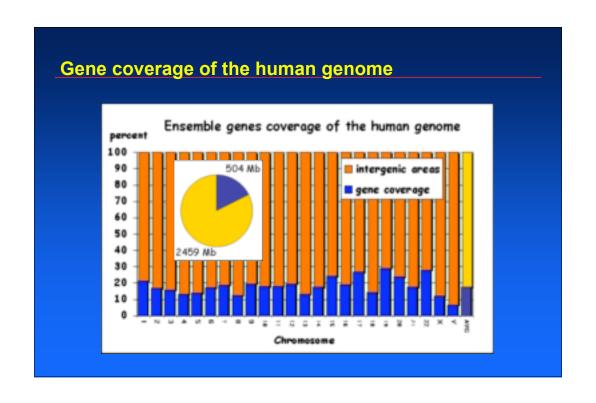
Genome Sciences Department Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

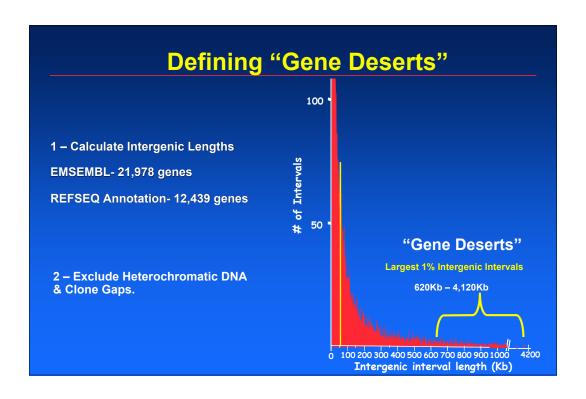
- 2-5% of DNA is translated
- 25-30% of DNA is transcribed
- 60-70% of the genome contains non-genic DNA

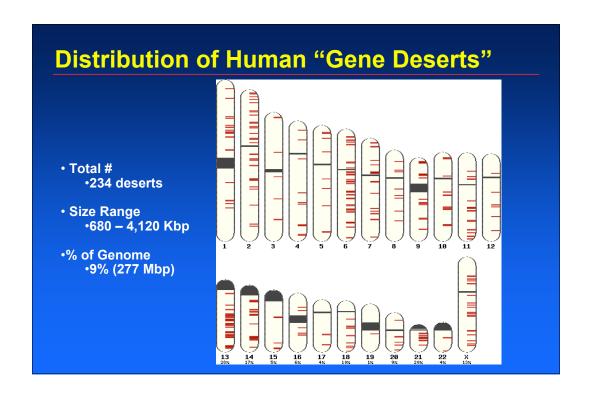
Why do we have a 2,900,000,000 bp Genome?

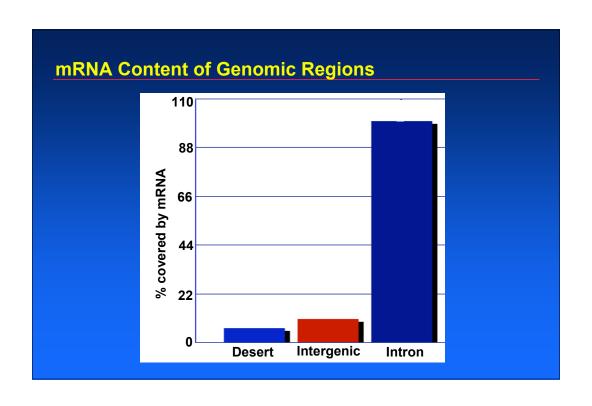


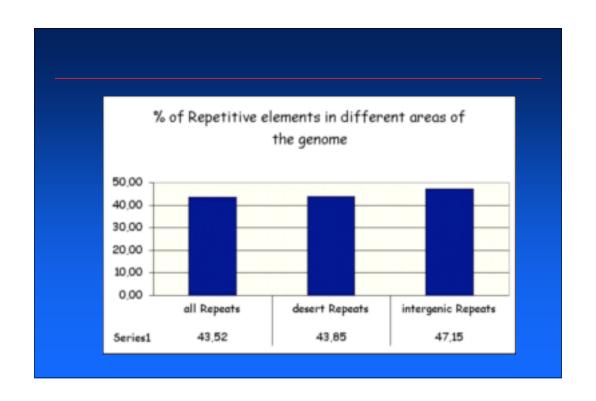


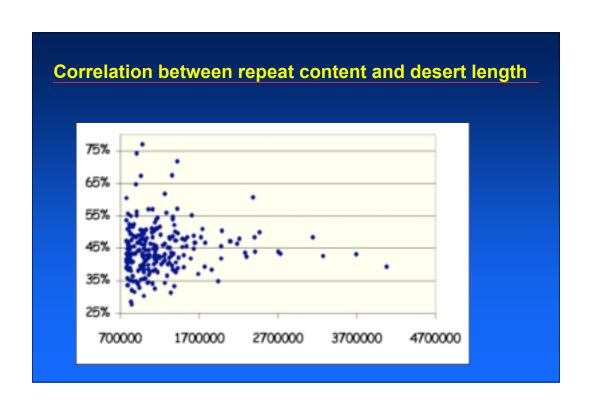


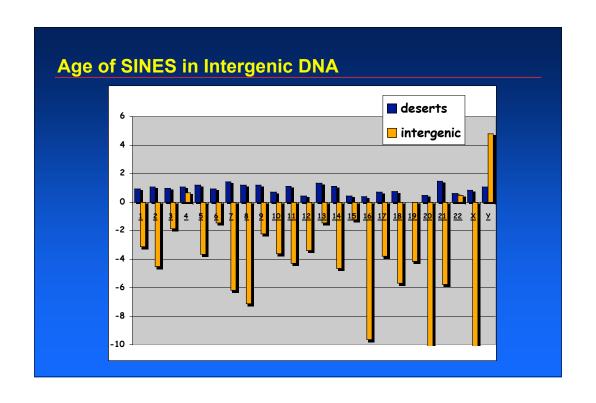


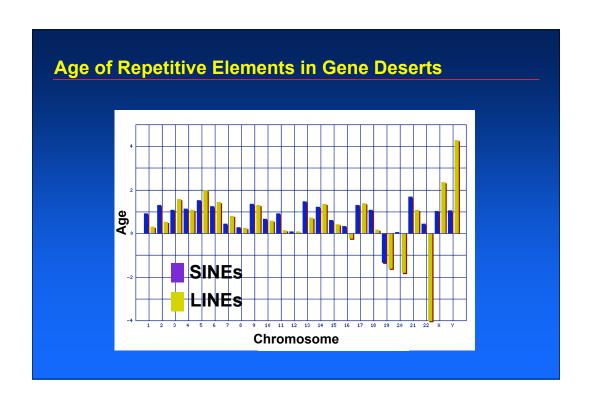


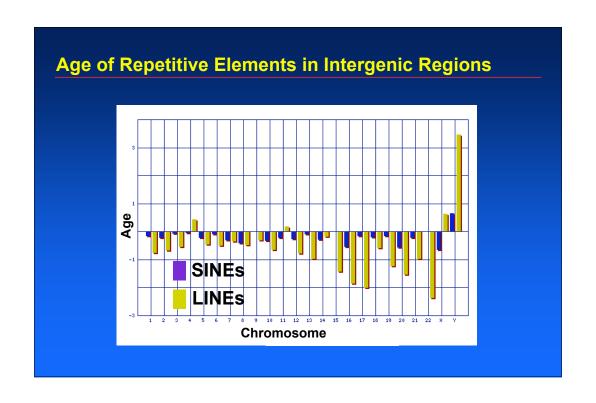


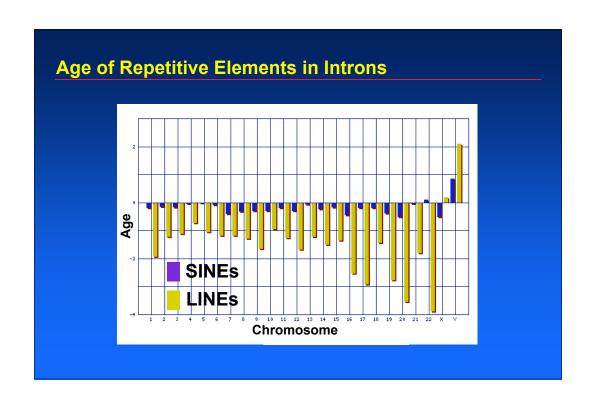












Summary of Human Gene Deserts Findings

- 1- Don't appear to result from the expansion of genomic segments due to transposon insertions
- 2 Contain primarily younger repetitive elements than the intergenic or intronic fraction of the genome
- 3 The amount of younger insertions doesn't predict length of the gene desert

Can the younger age of insertions reflect a higher degree of "housekeeping" deletions in deserts?

Are Human "Gene Deserts" Also Deserts in Mouse?

Strategy for Identifying Mouse Gene Deserts

1 -BLAT Comparison of Human "Gene Deserts" to Mouse Genome Assembly

2 – Search for predicted genes in orthologous mouse DNA:

-Public Mouse Assembly RefSeq Annotation(8,285 genes)

-Celera Mouse Assembly
Less than 2 lines of evidence for gene prediction

Orthologous Mouse "Gene Deserts" •HUMAN •234 Gene Deserts •Orthologous Mouse Comparison •178 (74%) are also Deserts

